

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology - Caoutchouc, Natural
 and Synthetic Rubber.
 ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 24 1959; No. 88593
 AUTHOR : Gerasimov, M.; Rushev, D.; Mikhaylov, M.
 INST. :
 TITLE : A New White Filler Obtained on Softening
 of Water
 ORIG. PUB. : Leka prom-st, 1958, 7, No 4, 13-16
 ABSTRACT : It is proposed to use as a light-colored
 filler a material recovered from the sediment which is
 formed on softening of water at heat-and-power stations,
 soda manufacturing plants, etc. Its composition comprises
 essentially CaCO_3 and $3\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot \text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. By its techno-
 logical characteristics this filler is quite analogous to
 precipitated chalk, but its activity is 2 times greater
 than that of natural ground chalk. -- M. Al'bam.

CARD:

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MUSEYEVSKIY, S. M.

ALIZADE, U.D.; RUSAVSKIY, S.M.

Economic factors in hydraulic fracturing of oil sands. Azerb.
neft.khoz. 36 no.3:44-47 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Oil wells) (Petroleum engineering)

RUSAVSKIY, S.M.

Indices of the utilization of drilling equipment. Azerb. нефт.
khoz. 40 no.9:45-48 S '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

RUSAYEV, D., polkovnik

In the heat of administration. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 4 no.1:
42-44 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ISMAILZADE, I.G.; RUSAYEV, M.R.; MAMEDOV, F.A.; GASANOVA, N.E.

Raman spectra of (mono) amylbenzene isomers. Azerb.khim.zhur.
no.5:73-76 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

(Benzene—Spectra)

RUSCAK, M.

Incorporation of ³⁵S-methionine into proteins of the cerebral cortex in situ in rats during spreading ~~EEG~~ depression. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 13 no.1:16-20 '64.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine SAV, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

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RUSCAK, M.; ZACHAR, J.

"Metabolism of the brain during a spreading depression." p. 191.

CESKOSLOVENSKA FYSIOLOGIE. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, no. 3, May 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959.
Uncl.

RUSCAK, M.

"Reactions of conditioned reflexes caused by a cardiazole cramp." p. 207.

CESKOSLOVENSKA FYSIOLOGIE. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, no. 3, May 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959.
Uncl.

RUSCAK, M

"Relationship between potassium and lactic acid in blood following Adrenalin injection."

CESKOSLOVENSKA FYSIOLOGIE, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, no. 4, July 1958

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept 59
Uncles

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MACEJOVA, E.; RUSCAK, M.; Department of Normal and Pathological Physiology, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Ustav normalnej a patologickej fyziologie SAV), Bratislava.

"Effect of pH on Formation of Alanine and GABA in Subcellular Particles of the Central Nervous System of Rats."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 1964; p 356-357.

Abstract: Continuation of study of alanine formation as an index of transaminase activity in mitochondria and 4 subfractions, membrane and supernatant (30,000 G). The enzymes differed from those in the liver by sensitivity to pH. The ubiquity of GABA makes it unlikely that the substance is a specific inhibitor in the rat central nervous system. Graph, 2 Western, 1 Czech reference. Paper presented at the 15th Physiology Days, Olomouc, 28 May 65.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/GREAT BRITAIN

MACEJOVA, E.; RUSCAK, M.; Department of Biochemistry, Oxford University, Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Ustav Normalnej a Patologickej Fyziologie SAV), Bratislava.

"Influence of Calcium and Onabain on Cerebral Cortex Metabolism in Vitro."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, pp 113-114

Abstract: In experiments with slices of rabbit brain conducted at 37°C, use of oxygen, accumulation of potassium, and glycolysis were investigated. Influence of Ca in nervous tissue is a function of the composition of the medium and of the polarity of the nerve cells. 1 Western reference. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 30 Sep 65.

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- 160 -

RUSCAK, M.; KIRILCUK, V.

Kaliemia and blood pressure. Cesk. fysiolog. 8 no.5:430-431 S '59

1. Laboratorium neurofyzilogie SAV a Fyzilogicky ustav LFUK,
Bratislava.

(POTASSIUM blood)

(BLOOD PRESSURE physiolog.)

RUSCAK, M.

Conditioned reflex reactions in cardiazol convulsions. Cesk. fysiол. 7
no.3:207-209 May 58.

1. Ustav experimentalnej mediciny SAV, Bratislava.

(PENTYLENETETRAZOLE, eff.

convulsions, eff. on conditioned reflex reactions (Cz))

(CONVULSIONS, exper.

pentylenetetrazole-induced, eff. on conditioned reflex re-
actions (Cz))

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

eff. of pentylenetetrazole-induced exper. convulsions (Cz))

RUSCAK, M.

Effect of adrenaline on blood potassium and lactic acid. Cesk. fysiол.
7 no.4:374 July 58.

1. Ústav experimentálnej medicíny SAV, Bratislava.
(EPINEPHRINE, eff.
on blood lactic acid & potassium (Cz))
(POTASSIUM, in blood,
eff. of epinephrine (Cz))
(LACTIC ACID, in blood,
same)

ZACHAR, J.; RUSCAK, M.

Cerebral metabolism in spreading depression. Cesk. fysiол. 7 no.3:191-192 May 58.

1. Oddelenie neurofyziologie Ustavu experimentalnej mediciny SAV v Bratislave.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiol.

spreading depression, brain metab. (Cz))

(BRAIN, metab.

in cortical spreading depression (Cz))

DUDA, P.; RUSCAK, M.; ZACHAR, J.

Cerebral metabolism in depolarization induced by asphyxia following spreading depression. Cerk. fysirol. 7 no.5:446-447 Sept 58.

1. Ustav experimentalnej mediciny SAV, Bratislava.

(BRAIN, metabolism,

eff. of depolarization induced by asphyxia after spreading decortical depression (Cz))

(ASPHYXIA, exper.

eff. of depolarization induced by asphyxia after spreading cortical depression on cerebral metab. (Cz))

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiol.

spreading depression with consecutive asphyxia & depolarization, eff. on cerebral metab. (Cz))

RUSCAK, M.

Effect of chlorides of alkaline metals on the level of lactic acid, alanine and γ -aminoburic acid in the rat brain. Biologia 17 no.2: 81-88 '62.

1. CHSAN - Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Slovatskoy akademii nauk, Bratislava.

(BRAIN metab) (LACTATES metab) (ALANINE metab)
(AMINO ACIDS metab)

RUSCAK, M.; MACEJOVA, E.

Some metabolic changes in ischaemic cerebral cortex of rats during EEG depression. *Physiol. Bohemoslov.* 12 no.6:570-576 '63.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (PHYSIOLOGY)

(ISCHEMIA) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

(CAROTID ARTERIES)

RUSCAK, M.

Increase of γ aminobutyric acid in the cerebral cortex during ischaemia and its relation to EEG depression; Physiol. Bohemoslov. 12 no.6:562-569 '63.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

(AMINOBTYRIC ACID) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)
(PHYSIOLOGY) (ISCHEMIA) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(CAROTID ARTERIES)

RUSCAK, M.; MACEJOVA, E.; RUSCAKOVA, D.

Effect of L-glutamic and γ -aminobutyric acid on glycolysis
in slices and mitochondria of the rat central nervous system.
Physiol. Bohemoslov. 13 no.2:156-160 '64

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Slovak Academy of
Sciences, Bratislava.

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RUSCAK, M.; RUSCAKOVA, D.; MACEJOVA, E.

Adenosintriphosphatase in mitochondrial subfractions of the rat central nervous system and its activation by calcium, magnesium and manganese ions. *Physiol. Bohemoslov.* 14 no.3:261-265 '65.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

RUSCAK, M.; MACEJOVA, E.

Formation of L- α alanine and γ -aminobutyric acid in rat cortical slices in relation to the substrate and the pH in the medium. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 14 no.3:266-270 '65.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

RUSCAK, M.

Changes in the level of γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) in the ischaemic brain of rats following application of some stimuli evoking spreading EEG depression. Physiol. bohemoslov. 11 no.3:192-198 '62.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

(AMINO ACIDS chemistry) (BRAIN chemistry)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (ISCHEMIA experimental)

RUSCAK, M.

Raised brain and muscle alanine contents during increased glycolysis.
Physiol. bohemoslov. 11 no.3:199-205 '62.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava.

(ALANINE chemistry) (BRAIN chemistry)
(MUSCLES chemistry) (CARBOHYDRATES metabolism)

DUDA, P.; RUSCAK, M.; ZACHAR, J.

Spreading cortical depression and the polarization gradient of the cerebral cortex. *Physiol Bohemoslov* 10 no.5:438-447 '61.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiol) (ANOXIA exper)

RUSCAK, Michal

On conditioned reactions to increased muscle metabolism. Lek. prac.
[Biol. lek.] 1 no.3:1-108 '61.

1. Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften Institut der experimentellen Medizin, Abteilung der Neurophysiologie der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.

(REFLEX CONDITIONED) (MUSCLES metab)

RUSCAK, Michal; KIRILCUK, Vladimir

The rise of plasma potassium is dependent upon the rise of blood pressure. Biologia 15 no.11:859-863 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Ustav experimentalnej mediciny Slovenskej akademie vied Bratislava.(for Ruscak) 2. Fysiologicky ustav Lekarskej fakulty University Komenskeho, Bratislava.(for Kirilcuk)
(POTASSIUM) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

RUSCAK, Michal

Brain metabolism during the EEG depression. Biologia 15 no.6:460
'60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Institut der experimentellen Medizin der Slowakischen Akademie
der Wissenschaften, Bratislava.
(BRAIN)

DUMA, P.; ZACHAR, J.; RUSCAK, M.

Course of terminal anoxic depolarization following spreading EEG depression.
Cesk. fysiол. 7 no.5:448-449 Sept 58.

1. Ustav experimentalnej mediciny SAV, Bratislava.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiол.

spreading depression with terminal anoxic depolarization (Cz))

(ANOXIA, exper.

terminal anoxic depolarization after spreading cortical EEG
depression (Cz))

RUSČAK, M

MD ✓ Lactic acid level in electroshock and conditioned reflexes.
A. Janík and M. Ruskák (Komenský Univ., Bratislava,
Czech.). *Bratislav. Lekárska Listy* 36, Pt. 1, 80-7(1966). —
Changes of the lactic acid level brought about in 28 psycho-
paths and 6 exptl. animals (dogs) were analogous with
changes produced by hard physical labor. The respective
curves were evaluated and discussed. L. J. Urbánek. (2)

RUSCAK, M.; RUSCAKOVA, D.; MACEJOVA, E.

Adenosintriphosphatase in mitochondrial subfractions of the rat central nervous system and its activation by calcium, magnesium and manganese ions. *Physiol. Bohemoslov.* 14 no.3:261-265 '65.

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

RUSCAKOVA, Dagmar

On the substructure of neuroglia. Biologia (Bratisl.) 20
no.11: 809-817 ' 65.

1. Oddelenie experimentalnej cytologie Ustavu normalnej a patologickej fyziologie Slovenskej akademie vied v Bratislave.

RUSCAK, M.; MACEJOVA, E.; RUSCAKOVA, D.

Effect of L-glutamic and γ -aminobutyric acid on glycolysis
in slices and mitochondria of the rat central nervous system.
Physiol. Bohemoslov. 13 no.2:156-160 '64

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Slovak Academy of
Sciences, Bratislava.

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RUSCAKOVA, D.

Effect of potassium ions on the morphological picture of cells of the cerebral cortex. *Physiol. Bohemoslov.* 13 no.2:161-166 '64.

Recovery processes in cells of the cerebral cortex after the application of potassium ions. *Ibid.*:167-171

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

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L 33452-66

ACC NR: AP6023501

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0049/65/000/011/0809/0817

AUTHOR: Ruscakova, Dagmar--Rushchakova, D. (Doctor; Candidate of sciences; Bratislava)

ORG: Department of Experimental Cytology, Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, SAV, Bratislava (Oddelenie experimntalnej cytologie Ustavu normalnej a patologickej fyziologie Slovenskej akademie vied)

TITLE: Substructure of neuroglia 22

20
B

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 11, 1965, 809-817

TOPIC TAGS: cerebral cortex, rabbit, histology, cytology

ABSTRACT: The author studied the neuroglia substructure from the brain cortex of rabbit using glutaraldehyde perfusion fixation. Changes in the microglia structure caused by various fixation methods are discussed. Tubular structures of the cytoplasm were found in all the three types of neuroglia. The author thanks Doctor, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Natural Sciences H. Hager, head of the Department of Neurocytology, Max-Planck-Institute in Munich where the methodological part of the work, as well as the photographic documentation, were done during a research visit. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 01Jun65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 023

Card 1/1

RUSCAKOVA, Dagmar; BALON, Eugeniusz K.

Congress of Polish Anatomists and Zoologists in Krakow on September
21-25, 1959; a report. Biologia 15 no.4:300-302 '60. (EEAI 9:9)
(POLAND--ANATOMY) (POLAND--ZOOLOGY)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological. Nervous System. S-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79086.

Author : Mungyerova, Gertruda., Ruscakova, Dagmar.

Inst : Not given.

Title : On the Problem of the Appearance Vacuole Forms of Oligodendroglia.

Orig Pub: Biologia, 1957, 12, No 2, 125-128.

Abstract: Describes the vacuole degeneration of the oligodendroglial cells in mice occurring under the influence of experimental edema, dehydration, poisoning by illuminating gas and carbolic acid. Changes of a regressive character are reversible. The possibility of autolytic changes and artifacts is excluded.

Card 1/1

RUSCAKOVA, Dagmar

3d Mid-European Histological Symposium in Smolenice. Biologia 16
no.3:229-230 '61. (EEAI 10:9/10)

(HISTOLOGY)

RUSCAKOVA, Dagmar

On the effect of monovalent chloride compounds on the nerve cells of the central gray matter of the cerebral cortex (Preliminary report). Biologia 16 no.12:925-929 '61.

1. Institut der experimentellen Medizin der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Abteilung für experimentelle Cytologie, Bratislava.
(CHLORIDES pharmacol.) (CEREBRAL CORTEX pharmacol.)

COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VARIABLE	
Preparation of substances of the <i>o</i>-aminosotoluene type and their derivatives substituted in the amino group. I. V. Ettel and J. Hebky. <i>Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.</i> 13, 161-76 (1948) (in English).—A no. of compds. of the <i>o</i>-aminosotoluene type are modified by the addn. of sulkyate, 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoate, or sulfanilamide groups, and tested for epithelization and bactericidal activities. <i>o</i>-Aminosotoluene, 2',3'-dimethyl-4-aminosotoluene (I), 2',3'-dimethyl-4'-sulfamyl-4-aminosotoluene (II), and 3-methyl-4'-sulfamyl-4-aminosotoluene (III) are used as intermediates. I is prepd. by diazotizing <i>o</i>-toluidine. 3,4-Me(AcNH)C₆H₃SO₂NH₂, prepd. according to Child and Smiles (<i>C.A.</i> 21, 234) is hydrolyzed with 1:1 HCl by heating to 80° until dissolved, the soln. decolorized with C, and the compd. pptd. by addn. of base. After crystn. from H₂O, 4-<i>amino-m-toluenesulfonamide</i> [3-methyl-4-aminobenzenesulfonamide] (IV), m. 160°, is obtained in 28% yield. To IV (37.3 g.) in 400 cc. H₂O and 56 cc. concd. HCl is added with stirring at 7° 15.1 g. 92% NaNO₂ in 80 cc. H₂O, then, after 15 min., 22.4 g. <i>o</i>-toluidine in 60 cc. H₂O and 22 cc. concd. HCl, the temp. raised to 22°, 56 g. NaOAc added, and after 5 hrs. the ppt. filtered, washed, and crystd. from alc., giving II, m. 216° or 220°. To 172 g. sulfanilamide in 2 l. H₂O and 280 cc. concd. HCl is added at 8° with stirring 74.5 g. 92% NaNO₂ in 400 cc. H₂O, then, after testing with starch-I paper, 112 g. <i>o</i>-toluidine in 300 cc. H₂O and 110 cc. concd. HCl, the temp. raised to 22°, 280 g. NaOAc added, and, after 4 hrs. stirring, the ppt. filtered, washed, and crystd. from alc. to give 67% III, m. 203°. Ac₂O (102 g.) and 2 drops concd. H₂SO₄ are added to 22.5 g. <i>o</i>-aminosotoluene, the mixt. refluxed 4 hrs. and ground in a mortar until solid, decolorized with		10 RUSCH, H. P. C, and crystd. from MeOH, giving 26 g. (84% yield) 2,3'-dimethyl-4'-(diacetylamino)aminobenzenes (V), m. 85°. To 11.3 g. I in 100 cc. dry C₆H₆ is added 21.3 g. <i>o</i>-HO-C₆H₄COCl in 20 cc. C₆H₆, the mixt. heated 2 hrs. at 80-60°, the ppt. sepd., dissolved in cold 10% NaOH, acidified with HOAc, and crystd. from alc., giving 10.3 g. 2,3'-dimethyl-4'-<i>salicyloyl</i>aminobenzenes, m. 203°. To I (7.5 g.) in 30 cc. dry Me₂CO is added 20 g. fresh 3,3'-HOC₆H₄COCl in 60 cc. Me₂CO, the mixt. refluxed 1 hr., poured hot, with stirring, into 10% NaOH, filtered, 10% NaOH poured over the filter, and the combined filtrates made acid with HOAc, giving, after crystn. from alc., 7.6 g. 2,3'-dimethyl-4'-(3-hydroxy-3-naphthoyl)aminobenzenes, m. 245°. To pulverized I (14.7 g.) in 75 cc. anhyd. pyridine bases (b. 120-40°) at 40-60° is added over 20 min. 20.3 g. powd. <i>p</i>-MeCONHC₆H₄SO₂NH₂, the mixt. boiled 10 hrs., the pyridine bases distd. off under reduced pressure, and the residue, after boiling with 45 cc. MeOH and 24 cc. concd. HCl 1 hr., filtered and ground with concd. NaOH soln., giving, after crystn. from alc.,	

22 g. (90%) 2,3'-dimethyl-4'-sulfonylaminodibenzene, m. 180°. AcO (10 g.) and 15.2 g. II are heated 4 hrs. on a water bath, ground with H₂O, filtered, and crystallized, giving 3,3'-dimethyl-4'-azobenzene-4'-sulfonamide, m. 244°. II (13 g.) in 600 cc. MeCO and 13 g. o-HOOC₂H₄COCl are allowed to stand 0.5 hr., then reduced 1 hr., filtered, and the residue dissolved in 10% NaOH, filtered, and made acid with HOAc, giving after filtration and crystallization from 80% alc. 11 g. (62%) 2,3'-dimethyl-4'-sulfonylaminodibenzene-4'-sulfonamide (VI), m. 233°. II (3.8 g.) in 75 cc. dry MeCO are reduced 2.7 g. 3,3'-HOOC₂H₄COCl in 15 cc. MeCO are reduced 4 hrs., and the ppt. filtered, ground with NaOH soln., washed, and crystallized from alc. to yield 3.5 g. (93%) 2,3'-dimethyl-4'-sulfonylaminodibenzene-4'-sulfonamide (V), m. 238° (decamp.). To 4 g. II in 15 cc. dry pyridine bases (b. 120-140°), 4.40 g. added, with stirring, 4 g. fresh p-MeCONHCH₂SO₂NH₂, the mixt. heated at 100-110° 4 hrs., the pyridine bases distilled off at reduced pressure, the residue reduced with 12 cc. MeOH and 6.6 cc. concd. HCl 1.5 hr., the mixt. poured into 180 cc. H₂O, filtered, and the solid treated with warm dil. Na₂CO₃, washed with H₂O, and crystallized from 50% alc., giving 6.5 g. (92%) 2,3'-dimethyl-4'-sulfonylaminodibenzene-4'-sulfonamide, m. 317°. 3-Methyl-4'-oxo-5-oxo-4'-sulfonylaminodibenzene, m. 278° (from 80% HOAc, yield quant.); 3-methyl-4'-(diacetylamino)-4'-sulfonylaminodibenzene, m. 238° (from 80% HOAc, 44% yield); 3-methyl-4'-sulfonylaminodibenzene-4'-sulfonamide, m. 238° (70% yield); 3-methyl-4'-(3-hydroxy-2-naphthylamino)-4'-sulfonylaminodibenzene-4'-sulfonamide, m. 253-4° (87% yield); 3-methyl-4'-sulfonylaminodibenzene-4'-sulfonamide, m. 253° (90% yield) are prepd. similarly. The epilation-ion activities of II, III, V, and VI are about equal, but the bactericidal activity is low. *Clarice I. Mason*

Demethylation of carboxylic azobenzene dyes by autoxidizing linoleic acid. H. P. Ruesch and J. A. Miller (Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison). *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. Med.* 68, 140-3 (1949); cf. C.A. 42, 2345a; p-PhN₂NC₆H₄Me (I) and p-PhN₂NC₆H₄NHMe (II) increased the latent period of autoxidation of linoleic acid. The effect was proportional to the concn., within limits. I was a little more effective than II. p-PhN₂NC₆H₄NHMe and the m- and p-Me deriva. of I had approx. the same inhibiting power as I. p-PhN₂NC₆H₄NHMe was only slightly inhibitory and p-PhN₂NC₆H₄NH not at all. During the latent period, formation of gas (probably CO₂) was observed when any of the methylated dyes were mixed with autoxidizing linoleic acid; gas formation was also observed with autoxidizing linoleic acid alone at the end of the oxidation period. As autoxidation of the dye-acid mixt. proceeded, demethylation of I and II occurred. After 30 hrs. 90% of the I initially added had disappeared and as much as 85% was accounted for as II. Thereafter the II decreased. Small amts. of p-PhN₂NC₆H₄NH were detected. No demethylation occurred when the oxidation was inhibited by addn. of isopropyl alcohol.

L. E. Gilson

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSOR AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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B-2-7

R. T.
Improvement of vegetable oils by conjugated
hydrogenation. IV. Conjugated hydrogenation
of sunflower-seed oil with lower alcohols. V. A.
Rusca and I. L. Dvintzanskaya (J. Appl. Chem. Russ.,
1959, 42, 1988-1990; cf. R., 1957, 308).—Sun-
flower-seed oil is partly hydrogenated by heating with
primary or sec. alcohols in presence of Ni catalyst
(15 min. at 200°), to yield an oil having the com-
position of olive oil. Aldehydes (CH₃CHO, MeCHO,
etc.) or ketones (CO Me₂) are obtained as by-products,
in yields or the mol. wt. of the alcohol. R. T.

ASAC-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
B-II-7																			
Improvement of vegetable oils by conjugated hydrogenation. V. A. RUCH and I. L. DVINIANI. NOVA (J. Appl. Chem. Russ. 1967, 10, 702-708). Sunflower seed oil and PrOH are heated with Ni catalyst (200°/30 atm.; 20 min.), whereby linolenic acid is converted into oleic and lauric acids, and PrOH into propylene and CO. The composition of the oil obtained approximates to that of olive oil. R. T.																			
A S R S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
REGION SYMBOLS										REGION SYMBOLS									
SYMBOLS										SYMBOLS									

BC

101 AND 102 (CODES) PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES (MOE) 103 AND 104 (CODES)

B-D-7

Analysis of wood-pulp acids and cell-wall acid
 cell. J. A. Brown and J. A. Francis (Comp. and
 Anal. 1964, U.S.A., 100, 255-261).—Bamboo
 wild-rice (Oryza sativa) seeds contained 7.44% of H₂O
 and (calc. on dry basis) 2.44 ash, 1.04 N, 1.45
 carbohydrates 45.05% (comprising glucose 1.06,
 sucrose 1.01, maltose 0.70, starch 0.0, hemicellulose
 8.15, cellulose 29.22), and extracted oil 0.2-0.2%.
 The H₂O-soluble material of powdered seeds was like oil
 and had a pKa of 4.00. (J. A. Brown and J. A. Francis, 1964, U.S.A., 100, 255-261).
 acid val. 1.04, mp. 100-101°C, (H₂O-soluble)
 184-9, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ val. 0.45, K₂SO₄ val. 1.45,
 Polonina val. 0.40, unsaponifiable matter 1.05%.
 The solid residue consisted of solid acids 4.02, oleic
 20.22, linoleic 20.71, and lauric acid 2.45%. Films
 of the acid oil on glass showed "crawling" and did
 not dry in 2 weeks; after heating to 200°C it became
 dust dry in 14 days. (J. A. Brown and J. A. Francis, 1964, U.S.A., 100, 255-261).
 K. L.

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNDICATE

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

RUSCHEV, D.; KONSTANTINOVA, V.

Differential thermal analysis of petrographic ingredients in
the east Maritsa coal. Godishnik khim tekhn 9 no. 1:143-152
'62 [publ. '63].

GERASIMOV, M.; RUSCHEV, D.; RAIKOV, Kr.; BRANIAKOV, L.

Preparation of bitumen emulsions for road construction.
Godishnik khim tekhn 8 no.1:183-203 '61 [publ. '62].

RUSCHEV, D.

Influence of the age and origin of brown coals on the physical and mechanical properties of mixed coke. Godishnik khim tekhn 9 no. 3:9-22 '62 [publ. '62]

RUSCHEV, D.; BUCHVAROV, Sv.; ALEKSIEV, E.

Thermographic studies of various Bulgarian coals and peats.
Pt.1. Godishnik khim tekhn 8 no.1:1-8 '61 [pt.1. '62].

RUSCHEV, D.D.; MIKHAYLOV, St.S.

Semicooking of the constituent fractions of brown coals and peats.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4:925-930 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Sofiyskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut, Bolgariya.

BEKIAROVA, E.; ANGELOVA, V.; KOLEVA, D.; RUSCHEV, D.

Determination of gallium in certain Bulgarian coals and in the products of their industrial processing. Godishnik khim tekhn
8 no.1:153-158 '61 [publ. '62].

RUSCHEV, D., inzh.khim.

Radioactive gold and calcium. Tekh delo 13 no.429:3 2 Je
'62.

RUSCHEV, D., inzh.

Why the lubricating oils spoil. Nauka i tekhn mladezh no.1:28-29 Ja '57.

RUSCHEV, D.; VENKOVA, N.

Extraction of sulfonationites from certain varieties of Bulgarian coals and different varieties of bitumen coke. Godishnik khim tekhn 7 no.1/2:13-24 '60 [publ. '61].

GERASIMOV, Mikhail, prof. d-r inzh.; KAISHEV, Krum, dots.; RUSCHEV, Dimitur,
dots. inzh.; SAVOV, Sava, inzh.

Adsorbents for mineral oils obtained by activation of the refuse
and scoria from gas generators with fluidized bed. Tekhnika Bulg
12 no.2:6-8 '63.

ROUSCHEV, D. [Ruschev, D.]; KONSTANTINOVA, V..

Differential thermic analysis of petrographic ingredients of East
Maritsa coal. Doklady BAN 16 no.3:281-284 '63.

1. Submitted by Academician D. Ivanoff [Ivanov, D.].

RUSCHEV, D.; GOTSEV, N.

Investigation on the melting process of ashes from certain Bulgarian coal and possibility for its change. *Godishnik khim tekhn* 5 no.2:13-25 '58 (Publ. '60).

BEKIAROVA, E.; RUSCHEV, D.

Determining the content of germanium in certain Bulgarian coals and in their manufactured products; 1st. report. Godishnik khim tekhn 5 no.2: 27-31 '58 (Publ. '60).

RUSCHEV, D.

Distr: 4E3d

Synthesis of antioxidation additives containing phosphorus. M. Gerasimov, D. Ruschev, and A. Radoikov (Chem. Technol. Inst., Sofia, Bulgaria). *Izvest. Vysshikh Ucheb. Zavedenii, Neft i Gaz* 1959, No. 10, 133-5. The esters of H_3PO_4 are widely used as antioxidn. additives in mineral oils. To study the effect of various substituents and their position in the benzene ring on the antioxidn. effect, a series of triphenylphosphite derivs. was synthesized and tested. The tests were made on transformer oil produced from Bulgarian crude oil. The highest antioxidn. effect was shown by the additives with the alkyl radical in the para position. The longer the chain of the alkyl radical, the higher is the antioxidn. effect. The additives synthesized from mixts. of phenols showed a higher antioxidn. effect than the individual additives. A. G. Streng

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
 CAT. CODE : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Chemical Processing of*
 AUTH. JOUR. : REKham., No.23 1959, No. 23584
 AUTHOR : Gerasimov, M.; Rushev, D.; Radoykov, A.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Synthesis of Antioxidant Oil Additives in
 Bulgaria Derived from Indigenous Raw Materials
 ORIG. PUB. : Tezhka promishlenost, 1958, 7, No 9. 37-40
 ABSTRACT : Experimental investigations of the selection
 of raw materials for the synthesis of antio-
 xidant additives for lubricating oils, that
 could be manufactured from Tynlanovskaya
 crude oil in large quantities. For this pur-
 pose, the 175-200° and 200-230° fractions of
 gas generator tar, wood tar (beech), Dmitrov-
 skiy, Firinskiy and other semicoking tars,
 and also of Plachkovskiy coal tar were inves-
 tigated. Presented are data that characterize
 Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket
 Fuels. Lubricants.
 CARD: 1/2

H - 81

GERASIMOV, M.; RUSCHEV, D.; RADOIKOV, A.

Synthesis of phosphorus-containing antioxidant additives.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.10:133-135 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut, Sofiya.
(Antioxidants) (Phosphorus)

RUSCHEV, D.; GEFASIMOV, M.

"Concerning the utilization of sunflower oil in the linseed-oil and lacquer industry."

GODISIMOV: Vol. 3, No. 2, 1956; Sofia, Bulgaria

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), Library of Congress,
Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959

Unclassified

RUSCHEV, D.; SLAVOMIRAV, G.; GERASIMOV, M.

"Technology for obtaining coke with low-ash and low-sulfur content from neutralized petroleum and Tiulenov mazut."

TEZHKA PROMISLENOST, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 8, no. 5, Mar. 1959

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept. 59
Unclas

RUSCHEN, D.

"Producing electrotechnical carbon by method of coking petroleum from Tiulenovo."

p. 11. (Khimia i Industriia, Vol. 30, no. 1, 1958, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MEAL) LC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec 58)

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H-23
and Their Application. Chemical Process-
ing of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor
and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 2542.

Author : Rushev, D.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : The Preparation of Carbon Electrodes by the
Carbonization of Tyulenovsky Petroleum.

Orig Pub: Khimiya i industriya (Belg.), 1958, 30, No 1,
11-14.

Abstract: Results are given on the laboratory carboniza-
tion of Tyulenovsky petroleum, as well as on
the products of its fractional distillation —
mazut and petroleum asphalt. The yields and
characteristics of the products obtained are

Card 1/2

63

Ruschev, D.

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap.
Detergents. Flotation Reagents.

II-25

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1950, 26668

Author : Ruschev D.

Inst : -

Title : Catalytic Oxidation of Paraffin to Fatty Acids in the
Presence of Manganese Catalysts.

Orig Pub : Iaka promishlenost, 1956, 5, No 12, 9-10

Abstract : Results of a study of the effect of $KMnO_4$ on kinetics of
paraffin oxidation.

Card 1/1

- 52 -

Ruschev, D.

— BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Lacquers. Paints. Lacquer and
Paint Coatings,

H-30

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 27116

Author : Gerasimov M., Ruschev, D.

Inst : -

Title : Use of Sunflower Oil in the Manufacture of Drying Oil
and Oil Varnish.

Orig Pub : Tezhka prom-st, 1957, 6, No 2, 24-27

Abstract : The highest I-values (135-136) are those of sunflower
oil (SO) varieties from northern and mountain districts
of Bulgaria. Drying time of SO having maximum I-values
is from 20 to 24 days (oxygen values 10.3% and 10.1%,
respectively), and that of mixtures with linseed oil
varies from 10 days (with 10% SO in mixture) to 24 days
(with 90% SO in mixture). Drying oil containing 20%
SO produces coatings of good physico-mechanical

Card 1/2

COUNTRY	: BULGARIA	H
CATEGORY	: Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part 3. Processing of Natural*	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2522	
AUTHORS	: Goraninov, H.; Ruschev, D.; Radoykov, A.	
INSTR.	: -	
TITLE	: Synthesis of Anti-Oxidant Additives for Bulgarian Mineral Oils	
ORIG. PUB.	: Tezhka promishlenost, 1958, 7, No 5, 14-16	
ABSTRACT	: Data on the synthesis and the results of tests on the mineral oils of anti-oxidant P-con- taining additives of various structure are given.-- R. Rudenko	
	*Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants	
PAGE:	1/1	

RUSCHEV, D.; DIMITROVA, L.

Effect of volatile substances on the exchange capacity of sulfonation exchangers obtained from the semicoke of gas coals and bitumen coke.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11:2509-2512 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut, Sofiya.
(Coke) (Sulfonation) (Base-exchanging compounds)

SOV/68-59-5-4/25

AUTHOR: Rushev, D.D.

TITLE: Oxidation of Lean Weakly Caking Coals (Okisleniye toshchikh slabospekayushchikhsya ugley)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 11-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to investigate the influence of phenolic groups on oxidation and caking ability of coals, experimental determination of the plastic properties of blends from lean weakly caking coals (Table 1) and tars containing various proportions of phenolic and oxygen containing groups (Table 2) was carried out. The procedure consisted of the preparation of coal samples crushed to pass - 1.5 mm mesh screens containing 5, 10 and 15% of brown coal or wood tar. (Tar was introduced in benzene solutions with subsequent evaporation of benzene). The plastic properties were measured in the Sapozhnikov apparatus. It was found that an insignificant oxidation of weakly caking coals is sufficient to improve their caking properties (concluded on the basis of an increase in the thickness of the plastic layer), while a higher degree of oxidation leads to a complete loss of the

Card 1/2

30V/68-59-5-4/25

Oxidation of Lean Weakly Caking Coals

above properties (Table 3).

There are 3 tables, 9 references, of which 7 are Soviet
and 2 English.

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: Narodnaya Respublika Bolgariya (Bulgarian People's
Republic)

ANGELOVA, Gergina, st. n. sutrudnik, k. kh. n.; SERTOVA, Zapriana, inzh.;
RUSCHEV, Dimitur, dots, k.t.n.; MINEVA, Svetla, inzh.

Determination of uranium content in various solid fuels,
and the character of its connection with coal. Tekhnika
Bulg 13 no.8:19-21, 29 '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Bulgarian Academy of
Sciences (for Angelova and Sertova). 2. Institute of
Industrial Chemistry (for Rushev and Mineva).

GERASIMOV, Mikhail prof., inzh.; KAISHEV, Krum, dots., kandidat tekhnicheskii nauki; RUSCHEV, Dimitur, inzh.; GRUEVA, Todorka, inzh.

Obtaining absorbers through activating certain scoria and carried away elements from the Bulgarian coal. Tekhnika 10 no.9:12-15 '61.

(Coal) (Gases --Absorption and adsorption)

RUSCHEV, D.

"Coking coke tar and coal resin."

p. 31 (Tezhka Promishlenost, Vol. 7, no. 2, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 7,
September 1958

SOV/68-59-5-4/25

AUTHOR: Rushev, D.D.

TITLE: ~~Oxidation of Lean Weakly Caking Coals~~ (Okisleniye
toshchikh slabospekayushchikhsya ugley)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 11-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to investigate the influence of phenolic groups on oxidation and caking ability of coals, experimental determination of the plastic properties of blends from lean weakly caking coals (Table 1) and tars containing various proportions of phenolic and oxygen containing groups (Table 2) was carried out. The procedure consisted of the preparation of coal samples crushed to pass - 1.5 mm mesh screens containing 5, 10 and 15% of brown coal or wood tar. (Tar was introduced in benzene solutions with subsequent evaporation of benzene). The plastic properties were measured in the Sapozhnikov apparatus. It was found that an insignificant oxidation of weakly caking coals is sufficient to improve their caking properties (concluded on the basis of an increase in the thickness of the plastic layer), while a higher degree of oxidation leads to a complete loss of the

Card 1/2

SOV/68-59-5-4/25

Oxidation of Lean Weakly Caking Coals

above properties (Table 3).

There are 3 tables, 9 references, of which 7 are Soviet
and 2 English,

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: Narodnaya Respublika Bolgariya (Bulgarian People's
Republic)

RUSCHEV, D.D.

СВЯЗЬ ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНОСТИ ТЕПЛОТ. ПОДВИЖНОСТИ И РАВНОВЕСИЯ

Н.Н. РУСЧЕВ
А.А. ПЕТРОВ

VIII Mendeleev Congress for General and Applied Chemistry in
Section of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of Fuels,
publ. by Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1979

abstracts of reports scheduled to be presented at above mentioned congress,
Moscow, 13 March 1979.

8 June 1979

KIRKOV, K., khim.; RUSCHEV, T., khim.; VULKOVA, N., inzh.

Transparent coloring of nitrocellulose varnishes in
furniture industry. Durvomebel prom 6 no. 2:10-13
Mr-Ap '63.

RUSCHEVA, M.

Surname (in caps); Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Senior Laboratory Worker at the Clinical Laboratory of
The 2nd United City Hospital (II Gr. Ob. Bolnitsa), Sofia

Source: Sofia, Sreden Meditsinski Rabotnik, No 2, 1961, pp 36-39

Data: "The Organization of Work in the Polyclinical Section of
the Clinical Laboratory of the 2nd United City Hospital in
Sofia."

RUSC

COUNTRY : Rumania
 CATEGORY :
 ABSTRACT : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 72720
 AUTHOR : Mikhul, K.; Ruschor, K.; Pop, V.;
 INST. : University of Iasi
 TITLE : Fluorescent Fractions of Diesel Fuel from
 Rumanian Petroleum.
 ORIG. PUB. : An. stiint. Univ. Iasi, Sec.1, 1957, No 1-2,
 243-256
 ABSTRACT : Study of fluorescence spectra of Rumanian
 petroleum fractions boiling in the range of 240-350°.
 Excitation was effected with total light of mercury lamp.
 Spectra were photographed using quartz spectrograph.
 Photographs were made of spectra of the fractions, as well
 as of their solutions in ether, at concentrations from 10
 to 0.001%. Spectra of fractions and of their solutions are
 in the 300-550 mμ region. The conclusion is reached that
 luminescence is caused by presence of naphthalene, phe-
 nanthrene, anthracene, and their homologues.
 V. Yermolayev.
 CARD: 1/ Shvarts, R.; Redulesku, A.

70

NIKOLAYEV, A., professor; RUSCHUKLIYEV, I., starshiy prepodavatel'
(Bolgariya)

Changes in the motor apparatus of a tennis player. Vest. rent. 1
rad. 31 no. 6:42-46 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(ARM

bone changes in tennis players)

(ATHLETICS, physiol.

bone changes in arm of tennis players)

RUSCIOR, C.

Distr: hE3d

Fluorescence spectra of illuminating oils. C. Mihul, C. Ruscior, and V. Pop. *Annale chim. univ. Ab. J. Chim. Ind. (N.S.)*, Sect. I, 2, 199-209 (1958) (French summary).—The spectra of 4 samples of illuminating oils, 2 of the paraffinic and 2 of the asphaltic type, extended from 3200 to 4800 Å. Upon dissolving the oils in Et₂O the spectra shifted towards shorter wave lengths and underwent the following modifications: (a) below 3200 Å. the fluorescence 1st appeared, then disappeared with increasing diln.; (b) between 3200 and 3700 Å. it persisted to dilns. of 0.01 and even 0.001%, and (c) above 3700 Å. it faded rapidly at dilns. between 10 and 1%. The fluorescence in the 3 spectral re-

gions was caused, resp., by benzene, naphthalene, and anthracene. The decrease in the fluorescence intensity of the oils at about 3200 Å. was explained by the presence of compds. such as naphthalene which absorb radiation at the shorter wave lengths. When the oils were dild., the concn. and extinction power of naphthalene were lowered; this exposed the spectrum below 3200 Å. Only the spectral region of naphthalene is characteristic of the illuminating oils and identification of products of diverse origin should be made with dil. solns. in this region. The range from 3215 to 3245 Å. is best since it avoids interference by polycyclic compds. such as anthracene, as well as the strong absorption below 3200 Å. due to naphthalene. S. A. Stern

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Chemical Pro-
cessing of Natural Gases and Petroleum.
Motor and Rocket Fuel. Lubricants.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 20874

Author : Mihul, C., Rusciur, C., Pop, V.

Inst : Iasi University.

Title : The Spectra of Fluorescein Kerosenes.

Ori Pub : An. stiint. Univ. Iasi., 1956, Sec. 1,2,
No 1-2, 199-210

Abstract : During the investigation of microphoto-
grams taken in a Gilger E 31 spectrograph
of 4 kerosenes (K) in the area of lambda
greater than 3700 A, the development of
fluorescein as well as the presence of

Card : 1/3

MIHUL, C.; RUSCIOR, C.; SUCIU, M.; MOLDOVANU, Al.

Determination of the aromatic compounds in light gasoline
by the Raman spectral analysis. Studii fiz tehn Iasi 14 no.
2:369-373 '63.

RUSCIOR, C.; SUCIU, M.; VASILUTA, L.

Molecular spectral analysis by the combined diffusion of light.
Studii fiz tehn Iasi 14 no.1:163-168 '63.

RUSC10R, C

Distr: 4E2c

18
✓ Electroerosion of several metals. N. Calinicenco, C. Rusclor, and Cornelia Clobanu. *Bul. inst. Politeh. Jett* (N.S.), 3, 55-60 (1957); *cl. C.A.* 51, 11840h. — The erosion of 2 electrodes of Fe, Ni, Cu, Al, and Mg, caused by a spark discharge in air and in paraffin oil, was studied as a function of c.d. and of the capacity of a condenser mounted in parallel with the electrodes. The cathodic and anodic erosion per unit elec. energy decreased with increasing c.d. and was larger in oil than in air. The erosion increased with shunting capacity and was also larger in oil than in air; however, the rate of increase in oil became small at higher capacities. The total erosion per spark increased linearly with current for almost all the metals investigated; in air it was more pronounced for the more oxidizable metals, while the reverse was true in oil. An increase in the shunting capacity raised the total erosion per spark both in air and in oil. This increase was linear in most of the cases studied, and most pronounced in oil for the less oxidizable metals. The observed phenomena could not be readily interpreted, but are believed to be due to thermal processes. S. A. Stern

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RUSCIOR, C.

The fluorescence of Romanian diesel oils. C. Mihul, C. Ruscior, V. Pop, P. R. Schwartz, and G. A. Radulescu. *Analele Univ. "Al. I. Cuza" Iasi*, Sect. I, 3, 243-56 (1957) (in Russian).—The fluorescence spectra of 4 types of diesel oils were studied. The spectra of 3 types showed a series of relative max. situated at 510, 436, 414, 394, 372, and 358 mμ, as well as 2 regions of rapid decrease in intensity at about 385 and 350 mμ. The spectrum of the 4th type of oil differed from the previous ones in that the max. at 394 mμ was missing, while the max. at 436, 414, and 358 mμ were displaced by about 2-3 mμ towards longer wavelengths. An examn. of the spectra of solns. of the oils in Et₂O at concns. from 0.001 to 10%, and of fractions obtained by distn., led to the conclusion that the fluorescence of the diesel oils is due to the presence of naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, and of their homologs.

S. Alexander Stern

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4231

RUSCIOR, C.

Distr: 4E2c

A study of erosion by discharges between different metal electrodes. N. Caliniceanu, C. Ruscior, and Cornelia Ciobanu. *Bul. Inst. Politeh. Jassi* [8], 4 119-20 (1988); cf. CA 53, 8818b. The anodic erosion of $Md, W, Fe, Ni, Cu, Al, Mg, Pt,$ and Zn was detd. by discharge in paraffin oil, at a Cu cathode which presents a small cathodic erosion. The electrodes were mounted in parallel with a $180 \mu f$ condenser supplied with $120 v. d.c.$, and the discharge was automatically controlled. The variations in the applied potential and in the intensity of discharge, as well as the duration of the discharge were followed with a cathode oscillograph. A proportionality was found between the amount of eroded metal in a given time in a dielec. and the applied energy. The erosion per energy unit increased in the order given above and was const. for a given metal. The relation $A(m/W)^{1.7} = 84 \times 10^4$ was established between the m.p. of the metal (θ), the temp. of fusion (L),

and the erosion per energy unit (m/W), where $A = \theta L$. A min. temp. for the erosion process was calcd., based on the Maxwellian potential of the magnetic field created by the discharge current. A correlation was found between the anodic erosion and the dielec. const. of the medium; the anodic erosion increased with increasing cond. of the medium. Discharge in liquids increased the erosion and was characterized by isolation of the discharge channel with respect to the oxidative action of the medium, increased localization of the discharge on the electrodes, and prevention of formation of oxides. Robert A. Sanford

Ruscior, C.

24(7)

AUTHORS:

Mihul, C., Ruscior, C.,
G. A.

SOV/48-23-1-27/36
Pop, V., Shvarts, F. R., Redulescu,

TITLE:

Fluorescence Spectra of Motor Fuels (Spektry fluorestsentsii motorinov)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol 23, Nr 1, pp 122 - 125 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper describes the results obtained by an investigation carried out by the authors (Romania) of the fluorescence of motor fuels extracted from Romanian mineral oil. Four substances A₁ special, A₁, A₃, and C were investigated, the properties of which are given by a table. The spectra (Fig) of the first three samples differ only little from one another. The λ - values of the maxima are given. With sample C matters are somewhat different. The most important maxima are shifted into the long wave range. Also the microphotographs of solutions of the four samples in ethyl ether of various concentrations are given by a figure. For the purpose of determining the substances contained in the motor fuels, comparative pictures were made of the absorption spectra of naphthalene,

Card 1/2

Fluorescence Spectra of Motor Fuels

SOV/48-23-1-27/36

phenanthrene and anthracene (Fig 3). The results obtained by these investigations show that the formation of motor oil spectra is mostly due to naphthalene, anthracene, and phenanthrene or to other similar luminescent compounds. In the presence of many luminescent compounds the comparative investigation method is not very well suited. Therefore, the luminescence spectra of a fraction of the motor fuel C were, in addition, investigated according to 10 percent of volume. The first four fractions differ only little from one another and correspond to the naphthalene-, phenanthrene- and anthracene spectra. In the case of others, intensities are shifted to a considerable extent into the long-wave range. Individual maxima and their variation are mentioned individually. On the basis of the fluorescence spectra of the fractions, the authors arrive at the conclusion that the motor fuels naphthalene, phenanthrene and anthracene investigated by them contain quantities which decrease in this order. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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